



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE OF PLAYERS AND NON-PLAYERS OF VIDARBHA REGION

Dr. Pramod S. Bhalerao

Associate Professor, Degree College of Physical Education, H.V.P.M. Amravati-444607, India.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the social intelligence of players and Non-players of Vidarbha region. To solve this problem 1080 subjects were selected. Out of which 540 players and 540 Non-players were randomly selected from Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati and Rashtrasnat Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur of Vidarbha region. The age of the subjects were in-between 18 to 25 years. The data of their social intelligence was obtained by using questionnaire developed by Dr. N.K. Chadha and Usha Ganesan, P.G. Department of psychology, University of Delhi. The 'Z test' was used to analyze the obtained data. Results indicated that significant difference was found between players and Non-players of Vidarbha region in their social intelligence.

KEYWORDS: Social Intelligence, Players, Non-players.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Man is a social animal. He born in society plays, works and grown up in it. Physical Education is related with daily life, and also it is related with our behavior. To keep co-ordination in group the role of physical education in very important. Physical Education is the education which develops physical mental, social & overall development of man. The physical mental, intellectual, spiritual and social aspects of a whole some. Personality are interrelated, physical education strives to establish, maintain and strengthen psycho-physical integration. When we think about education we found some students learns many things very quickly, easily and early, while some students take more time to learn the same things.

There are many things which differentiates mankind and overall intelligence is one of the important aspects. To the layman, the intelligence is not identified with a particular type of score or a particular test, but is often a short hand designation for intelligence. One group of definition places the emphasis upon adjustment or adaptation of the individual to his total environment or to limited aspects of it. Thus the more intelligent person is one who can more easily and more extensively vary his behaviors as per changing condition demands. He has numerous possible responses and is capable of greater creative reorganization of behaviour.

E. L. Thorndike has divided Intelligent activity into three types:

1. Social Intelligence or ability to understand and deal with persons.
2. Concrete Intelligence or ability to understand and deal with things as in skilled trades and scientific appliances
3. Abstract Intelligence or ability to understand and deal with verbal and mathematical symbols.

The merit of this classification of types of Intelligent activity for psychological testing is that it indicates several realms in which persons might be functioning and implies that separate and sufficiently specialized tests might be divided to measure how effectively persons are functioning in each.

Over the years a growing interest has been manifested in the concept of social intelligence. It has been highlighted that in various fields today the capacity of individual to interact emphasis placed on interpersonal relation ships in various work environment is itself a reflection of the importance of social intelligence. The initial selection of the dimensions that measures social intelligence were determined on the basis of the judgment of 25 experts in the field of behavioral sciences. The experts final a list of 8 dimensions were selected and retained for final inclusion in the scale. They are patience, co-operativeness, confidence-level, sensitivity, Recognition of social Environment, Tactfulness, sense of humour and Memory.

There is a misconception in society that players are non-intelligent. Their intelligency fails in study therefore they take more interest in playing. Therefore those students are weak in studies, they are motivated to play games.

The investigator has observed in his professional life that the students who plays well they adjust themselves well in the society.

2. RELATED LITERATURE:

The area of social intelligence has been under investigation of least since 1920,

when E.L.Thorndike suggested that there might be three types of intelligence abstract, mechanical & social. However in spite such as early origin this area developed rather sporadically.

- Keating 1978 In his study three traditional measures of cognitive ability representing academic intelligence were inter correlated with three measures assumed to represent social intelligence. Each of these six measures were administered to 117 college students. The result neither revealed nor supported the social intelligence domain one of the important explanations representing social intelligence were some how inadequate was probably true.
- Ford and Tisak (1983) searched the existence of a separate empirically coherent social intelligence, domain. They viewed social intelligence in terms of behaviour effectiveness and defined it as "One's ability accomplish relevant objectives in specific social settings". Their study was conducted along the lines of Keating's investigation except for the use of different measures of social intelligence four measures of cognitive competence and six measures of social intelligence were administered to 620 ninth and twelfth grader's. The search was supported by the results.
- Marlowe (1986) in his investigation on adults not only found the evidence of construct independence of social intelligence, but also of its multi-dimensionality. He Hypothesized that social intelligence domain structure would consist -of four constructs namely social interest, social self esteem, social cognitive. Abilities and social skills. Different test measuring these constructs and the traditional intelligence were administered to 188 employees in a mental hospital. The result of the study indicated five dimensions of social intelligence, such as prosocial attitude, social skills, empathy skills, emotionality and lack of social anxiety. The study also revealed the independence of these dimensions from verbal and abstract intelligence.

3. AIM OF THE STUDY:

The present study has been designed to explore the difference between players and Non-players in their social intelligence.

4. MATERIAL AND METHOD:

i) **Subject:** The present investigation was under-taken on players and Non-players students of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati and Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur in Vidarbha Region. The Non-players were selected from Arts, commerce and science college under these universities. A total number of 1080 subjects were randomly selected by simple random sampling method. Out of which 540 were players and 540 were Non-players. All of them served as subject of present study.

ii) **Tools:** Social Intelligence of the subjects was measured with a questionnaire developed by "Dr. N.K.Chaddha and Usha Ganesan from Post Graduation Department of psychology University of Delhi. The questionnaire having 66 questions which were distributed in five parts.

The first part contains 36 questions divided and described as mentioned below.

Patience	-	08 questions
Co-Operativeness	-	11 questions

Confidence level	-	08 questions
Sensitivity	-	09 questions
Second part contains	-	03 questions to check Recognition of social environment
Third Part contains	-	07 questions to check - tactfulness
Fourth Part Contains	-	08 questions to check - Sense of Humor
Fifth Part Contains	-	12 picture which check - the memory

each selected players and Non-players subjects prior to the administration of psychological Test, the Investigator approached to players and Non-Players at the personal level and requested for their help in the data collection. The investigator explained clearly all the questionnaires in the regional language of the participants and they were asked to complete all tests.

5. DATA ANALYSIS:

The obtained data was subsequently arranged, tabulated and subjected to it statistical treatment using Z-test for finding the differences between players and Non-players for their social Intelligence. Mean, standards Deviation, coefficient of variation and Z value of social Intelligence dimensions of players and Non-players of vidarbha region are shown in table-1.

iii) **Procedure:** The above mention tools were administered individually to

Table 1: Data of Social Intelligence parameter of Vidarbhas regions players and Non - players.

S. No.	Factors of Social Intelligence	Types	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E.	c.v.	Z Value	Z Value Table	P Value
1	Patience	Players Non Players	540 540	20.59 19.98	2.56 2.69	0.11 0.12	12.43 13.45	03.88		0.00**
2	Co-operativeness	Players Non Players	540 540	27.79 26.01	3.36 2.55	0.14 0.11	12.07 09.82	09.93		0.00**
3	Confidence level	Players Non Players	540 540	21.29 20.42	2.28 2.53	0.10 0.11	10.71 12.38	05.96		0.00**
4	Sensitivity	Players Non Players	540 540	22.46 21.00	3.06 2.79	0.13 0.12	13.62 13.30	08.51		0.00**
5	Recognizing of Social Environment	Players Non Players	540 540	01.62 01.18	0.87 0.67	0.04 0.03	53.93 56.26	09.15		0.00**
6	Tactfulness	Players Non Players	540 540	04.76 03.77	1.61 1.09	0.07 0.05	33.77 28.90	12.32		0.0**
7	Sense of Humour	Players Non Players	540 540	04.98 03.86	1.09 1.90	0.05 0.08	38.14 34.58	11.15		0.00**
8	Memory	Players Non Players	540 540	09.54 07.66	2.12 2.04	0.09 0.09	22.20 26.85	14.75		0.00**

** Significant $P < 0.01$

6. RESULTS :

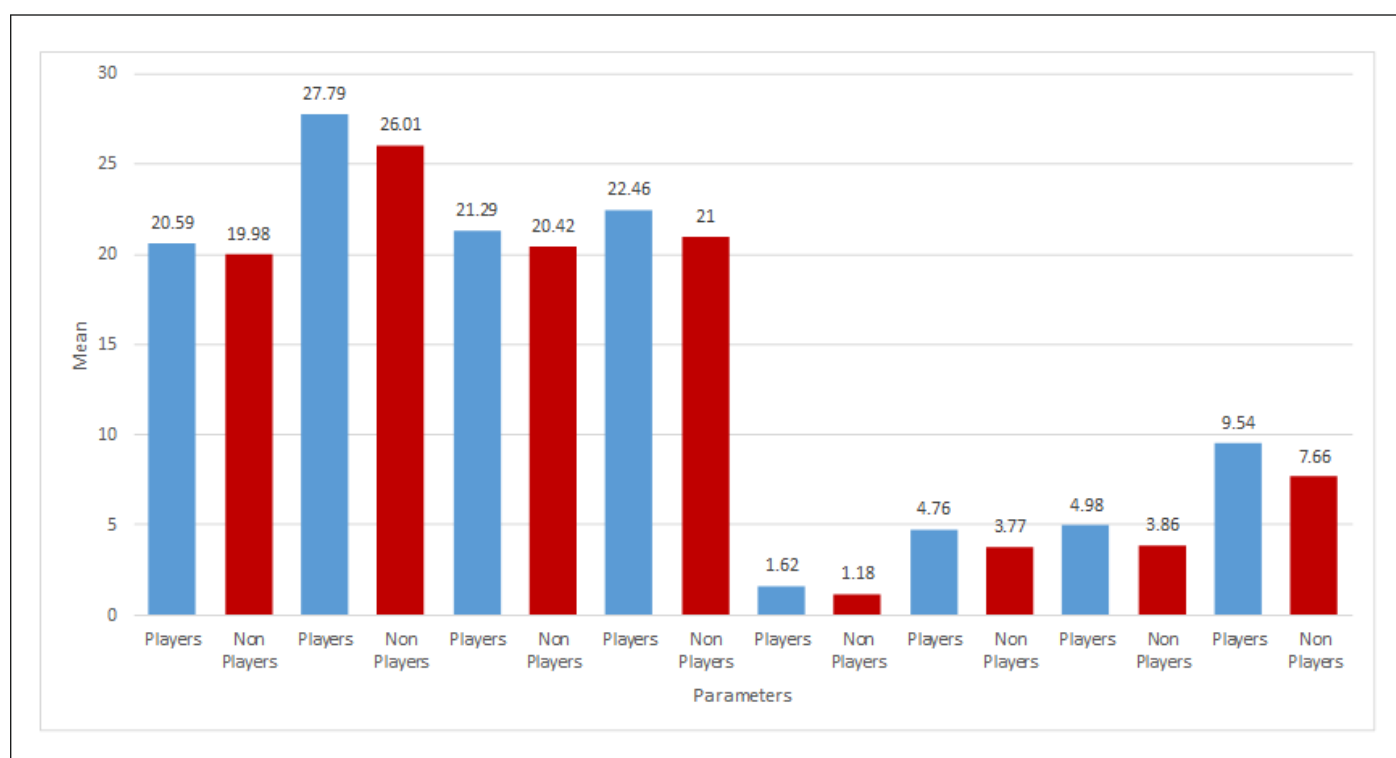
The Z-test was computed to compare the players and Non-Players for their social intelligence.

- An examination of Table 1. revealed that there is a significant difference in various dimensions of social intelligence of players and Non-players.
- According to coefficient of variation, the comparative study of various dimensions of social intelligence, we found that players have patience (12.43), confidence level (10.71) Recognition of social environment (53.93) and memory (22.20) these factors found stronger in players. While co-

operativeness (9.82), sensitivity (13.30) tactfulness (28.90) and sense of Humour (34.58) these factors found effective in Non-players.

- From the above figures, we found that players social intelligence factors like co-operativeness, sensitively, tactfulness and sense of humour are weaker in players, while in non players patience, confidence level. Recognition of social environment and memory these factors found lesser in Non-players.

A comparative study of players and Non-players of social Intelligence has been displayed in graph as shown in figure - 1.2



7. DISCUSSIONS:

The findings of study shows that:

- i) The patience of players are stronger than that of Non-players
- ii) The co-operativeness of players are weaker than that of Non-Players
- iii) The confidence level of players are stronger than that of Non players
- iv) The sensitivity of players are weaker than that of Non-players
- v) The Recognition of social environment or stronger in players than that of Non-players.
- vi) The Tactfulness of players is weaker than that of Non players.
- vii) The sense of Humour of players are weaker than that of Non players.
- viii) The memory of players is stronger than that of Non-players.

8. CONCLUSIONS:

On the basis of the results of the present empirical investigation it is concluded that there is significant difference in various factors of social intelligence between players and Non players of Vidarbha Region.

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